

# SIoux COUNTY JOURNAL.

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## THE SIOUX COUNTY JOURNAL.

W. E. Patterson, Proprietor.

### The Herd Law in the Legislature.

We clip from the State Journal the following item of interest, being an extract from the doings of the House on January 26, and is self explanatory.

"H. R. 95 was taken up. It is a bill to repeal sections 9 and 10 of article 3 of chapter 2 of the compiled statutes of Nebraska of 1887, entitled 'Agriculture.'"

"The repeal of the above sections will make the herd law obtain all over the state."

"Gilchrist said that the fence law, or the law to permit stock to run loose, had wrought great hardship upon the settlers of the frontier. Crops had been grown clear to the northwest corner of the state and it is a recognized fact that Nebraska is an agricultural state. Sioux county was today overrun by the ranchmen with their cattle, destroying the crops of the farmers who could not afford to fence their farms."

"Burnham held that the law as it now exists is the best thing for his county. Every farmer has three times as much open land as cultivated and as posts are cheap they can fence in the small piece of cultivated land and then turn their cattle loose on the large, open prairies. As the law now exists each county can decide for itself and the county of Keya Paha will be much better off with the fence law than it would be to compel people to herd their cattle."

"Everett spoke earnestly on the question. He said that in Cedar county the large cattlemen want to run out the small farmers. They are opposed to the herd law. They want the small farmers to fence their farms so that the herds of the big cattlemen can roam at pleasure over the county. He thought it was unjust to permit these big cattlemen to destroy the business of the small farmer."

"Gilchrist again took the floor. He spoke eloquently upon the bill, saying that the small farmer on the frontier should be protected against the herds of Wyoming. The man who turns up the soil in the new counties, who builds houses and plants trees, should be protected against the rich ranchmen. Our state is no longer a cattle range. It is the home of the farmer. The cattle business is no longer to be conducted in large herds. What is known as close herding by the small farmer is now the practical way to manage the raising of cattle, not in large droves roaming here and there and eating up the crops of the settlers on the frontier."

"Coleman of Antelope held that the law should be left as it is, and let every county decide the question for itself."

"Morrisey arose and said that the gentleman who opposed this bill seemed to be very much in favor of permitting each county to take care of its own affairs. He would be in favor of the same idea if the gentlemen would apply the same thing to the prohibition question."

"Fieldgrove was in favor of protecting the farmer on the frontier and compelling the cattlemen to herd their cattle and keep them off the lands of the settler."

"Whitehead came to the support of the bill in a ringing speech, in which he said that while Custer county is at present not troubled by the large cattlemen's herds, yet, only a few years ago, when settlers were distressed by the same trouble that now harassed the settler on our western border. There was a time in Custer county when the herds of the cattlemen not only ate up the crops of the settler, but in many instances they leveled the houses and barns of the homesteader to the ground."

"The time was when this same difficulty caused murder after murder in Custer county and shook the state from centre to circumference. But the settlers had fought the ranchmen and their cow boys from year to year until the big herds were finally withdrawn from the county. Having had the bitter experience of this fence law nuisance he would be in favor of coming to the rescue of the small farmers on the frontier and compelling the rich cattlemen to take care of their stock or pay for the crops they eat up."

"On motion of Caldwell the committee arose and asked leave to sit again."

"The house received the report and took a recess until 2 p. m."

### AFTERNOON SESSION.

Called to order at 2 p. m. Receiving the reports of some committees upon the engrossing of bills introduction of bills was called for."

Rolls 284 to 287 were introduced and read. Also senate files 12, 19 and 43."

"On motion of Hall the house went into committee of the whole with Burnham in the chair."

"H. R. 95 was first considered. It is the bill which was being considered at the morning session when the committee was the subject of the optional fence law bill."

law bill. Gilchrist spoke forcibly on the bill, urging the gentlemen of the house to stand up for the settlers on the frontier. Caldwell moved that the bill be passed by the present until the members of the house had given the bill further consideration. The motion was carried."

"That the farmers have a champion and friend in our Representative, the Hon. Mr. Gilchrist, is plainly apparent. His position on this question is only similar to his position on every question that is in harmony with the farmers' interests."

### Horses' Ages.

An expert horseman, who has carefully studied the mouths of horses at different ages, can judge pretty accurately how old an animal is, at least up to a certain age."

The following, quoted by the Lancet-Clinic, from the Dublin Farmer's Gazette, will interest every one who is desirous of becoming proficient in this business:

"The foal is born with twelve grinders. When four front teeth have made their appearance, the colt is twelve days old, and when the next four assert themselves its age will be twenty-eight days. The corner teeth make their appearance when the foal is eight months old, and these latter attain the height of the of the front teeth at the age of a year. The two-year-old has the kernel, the dark substance in the middle of the tooth's crown, ground out of all the front teeth. In the third year the middle front teeth are shifted, and when three years old these are substituted by the permanent (or horse) teeth, which are larger and more yellow than their predecessors. The next four teeth are shifted in the fourth year, and the corner teeth in the fifth, giving place to the permanent nipper."

"At five years of age a horse has forty teeth, of which twenty-four are grinders, far back in the jaw, with which we have little to do. But, be it remembered, horses invariably have tusks which mares very rarely do. Before the age of six is arrived at the tusk is full grown, and has a slight groove on its internal surface (which generally disappears with age, the tusk itself becoming more rounded and blunt,) and at six the kernel or mark is worn out of the middle front teeth. There will still be a difference of color in the middle of the tooth."

"The tusks have now attained their full growth, being nearly or quite an inch in length, convex without, concave within, tending to a point and extremity somewhat curved. Now, or perhaps some months before, the horse may be said to have a perfect mouth."

"At seven years the mark, as described, is very nearly worn out of the four center nippers, and fast wearing away in the corner teeth, especially in mares; but the black still remains in the center of the teeth, and is not completely filled until the animal is eight years old. As he gets on past seven, the bridle teeth begin to wear away."

"At eight the kernel has entirely disappeared from all the lower nippers, and begins to decrease in the middle nippers. It is now said to be 'past mark of mouth.' There are indications however, after this age, which will enable a very shrewd observer to guess very closely at a horse's age, but none that can be relied upon by observers. As horses become advanced in years the gums shrink away and the teeth exhibit a long and narrow appearance; they lean more forward and assume an arched shape."

### Queer Foreign Freaks.

The Czar of Russia has established a bank in Poland. The money is loaned to the farmers, secured by their land. When bad years come no interest is collected."

Great Britain advanced the money to drain the wet farm lands of that country. Five per cent of the capital was returned annually for twenty years, and one year more to pay the expense of handling, when the debt was cancelled and the land drained."

Cleveland had just as much authority to loan that \$57,000,000 to the farmers as he had to loan it to the bankers who now loan it to business men to move the crops. It would have been a master move in Grover if he had tried that way of putting the surplus in circulation.—James Wilson in Iowa Homestead."

### Lonie Royce.

Miss Lonie Royce, whose heroic action during the Nebraska blizzard in saving the lives of her school children has given her a place among the heroines of the country, has fully recovered from the illness caused by her exposure to the bitter cold and by the amputation of her frozen limbs. Although a hopeless cripple for life the little woman looks bravely toward the future and bears her fate with resignation and even cheerfulness.

### A Good Country.

The following is an extract from a letter written by a gentleman who lives only a short distance east of here to one of the newspapers at his former home in Iowa and there published. It describes this part of Nebraska so definitely that one might suppose he had been viewing Sioux county while writing.

"For a good, healthy and pleasant climate, good, rich and productive soil, pure sparkling water, rich and nutritious grasses, good crops, and everything calculated to make a pleasant and profitable place to live, we will stake northwestern Nebraska against the world. Indeed our climate is absolutely fine, and to average it for the year we think it will beat the Pacific coast. Earthquakes and tornadoes are unknown in this part of Nebraska. In fact, when we take everything into consideration and consider it fairly, we find that nature has done a great deal for this country, and that we get but little of the bitter and any amount of the sweet, and when the country becomes fully developed and improved, we will have one of the most beautiful countries on the face of the globe, rich and fertile in the extreme. Our natural grasses furnish good feed for stock the year round, and now the range cattle are thriving and doing well without any feed whatever except the grass as it grew and cured over the prairies. It is true that it is not all honey up here, and that the settlers have to endure privation, but the day is near at hand when they can live at their ease and look back and thank heaven they came to Nebraska when they did."

### The Iowa Railroad Law.

In discussing Judge Brewer's decision in the Iowa railroad case, the Inter Ocean brings out prominently the fact that while railroad stock has decreased in the market, railroad bonds have increased. Considering this fact the Inter Ocean says: The fact is that a great deal of our American railway system was almost wholly built and equipped by bonds, and to that extent the latter really represent all the actual investment made. Here, for example, is a railway which cost fifteen millions of stock and twelve millions of bonds. That would be no specially unusual condition of affairs. The bonds were turned over to construction and equipment companies in payment for the road and rolling stock. The contractors figured the bonds at par in making their arrangements, but gladly sold them for seventy-five cents on a dollar, and made money at that. The stock was substantially all a bonus, and the bedrock cost was not to exceed eight millions. In many cases the showing would be still worse than this if the bottom facts could be arrived at, and the par value of stock and bonds would be at least three times the actual cost of the property. Now such stock as that never ought to be dividend paying. If the line develops enough net revenue to redeem the coupons of the bonds as they fall due, that ought to be enough, and even an occasional lapse would hardly be a serious infraction of justice. To attempt to put rates high enough to make such shares of stock revenue-bearing is trying to squeeze blood out of a turnip. That investors are more and more realizing the situation, as shown by the Wall street market reports of the last year, is an encouraging sign of the times.—Ex.

### Special Offer.

For the next three months we expect to publish a great number of letters written by parties here relative to the country and its many advantages for successful farming and stock raising, and if you are interested in having your friends back east know just how good a country this is, subscribe for the JOURNAL and have it sent to them. For this purpose we propose to donate half and will send the paper at half price to non-residents for the next three months. Remember; only one dollar will send the JOURNAL to your friend for a year; fifty cents for six months and twenty-five cents for three months. Do this and assist in giving Sioux county a genuine boom."

If I had the teaching of one hundred blessed girls today, I would drop the languages and the classics and the accomplishments from the list; I would close up the text books and turn the blackboards' Ethiopian faces to the wall and give a solid year's lesson in human nature. How they average in Latin should be of not so much account as how they average in honor and loyalty and heaven born purity. What marks they made in Algebra should matter little compared to what sweet deeds of courtesy and helpful love they scored from day to day. Their standing in scholarship should pale into insignificance before their standing in the ability to make home happy.—Chicago Journal.

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GEORGE WALKER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Will practice before all courts and the United States land office. Business entrusted to my care will receive prompt attention. HARRISON, NEB.

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